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On the same day an imperative popular demonstration obliges the Prince of Oldenburg to convoke a representation of the people. The people of Mecklenburg arm themselves some days after, and nominate a paritary assembly for electing the German Parliament. Hamburg reforms in a democratic spirit her already Republican constitution. Bremen reforms her Senate and accedes to the principles of a German Parliament. Lubec, after violent disturbances, conquers the same principle. (Hamburg.) Finally, on the 18th of March the King of the Netherlands publishes the edicts which give liberty in the dutch city of Hamburg, where the tri-colored flag floats as a spontaneous demonstration of French principles. All this decomposition of the old system, all these elements of a new system, result in the German parliament at Frankfurt. Heretofore the Diet of Frankfurt has been the obedient instrument of the omnipotence of the two great German powers, Vienna and Berlin, over the feeble allies of the confederation; but the advent of a constituent parliament sitting presently in the heart of Germany arises out of promulgation of our ideas. This parliament of nations, however, represents the people instead of representing the prince, becomes the foundation of a new German Empire, which emancipates the weak and which forms the center of a democratic and unitary. The liberty, more democratic, of Germany, will necessarily place its support on a power also democratic, without any other ambition than the alliance of principle and the safety of liberties—that power is France.

The bases of this Parliament, deliberating at Frankfurt at the end of March, are the preface of the new destinies of Ger-